THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. III.—No. 8 SATURDAY, MAY 20th, 1916 Price One Halfpenny

RUSSIAN PROTEST AGAINST WAR: TRIAL OF TOLSTOI'S FOLLOWERS

Mr. L. Perno has sent us the following extracts from accounts in Russian newspapers on the trial of 27 Russian followers of Tolstoi for issuing a manifesto against the War. This manifesto appeared in the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Mr. Perno reminds us that the name "Tolstoians," "Followers of Tolstoi," is given to the accused by outsiders. The Tolstoians say: "There are no 'Tolstoians.' To believe as Tolstoi believed is to believe what one's own reason and soul tell one."

From "Ranneye Utro":—

You mount the steps into the large building of the Court of Justice in Moscow, and you have hardly crossed the threshold into the lobbies of the Court when you are struck by an unusual spectacle.

An armed guard stands at the doors of the huge Catherine Hall, in which prisoners, on rare occasions, are tried, and in which hospital supplies are stored during the war.

In the lobbies, and especially in the Catherine Hall itself, there is a motley throng of people. One sees the thoughtful faces of the Russian "Intelligensia." They are all simply dressed in Russian blouses, short coats, or in ordinary peasant's coats, and women in cheap cotton blouses.

The Moscow Military Tribunal has been transferred to this building to try 27 followers of Tolstoi, who had drafted and signed an appeal against the war.

Owing to the state of war the case is to be tried behind closed doors so as not to disturb the peace of the public, declares the President. The public leave the hall and wait outside in the lobbies. Only those attached to the Court, the lawyers, and three friends or relations of each of the accused, are allowed to remain in the Court. Most of the witnesses refuse to take the oath owing to their religious convictions.

From "Utro Rossiyi":—

Twenty-seven witnesses were called by the prosecution and 44 by the defence. Only 32 had put in an appearance. There are amongst them the Countess Alexandra Tolstoi, Count Sergius Tolstoi, Vladimir Tchertkoff, and many others, intimate friends of the late writer. Six of the accused are under armed escort, the others have been let out on bail. Some of the accused refused to engage lawyers to defend them.

Amongst the accused Popov seems to be a very interesting figure. All the Tolstoians call him "Seryozha." He is fair, with childlike eyes, light uncombed hair, short beard, and striking pink cheeks. Although he has passed a year in prison his cheeks are just as pink and his eyes as radiant.

Seryozha is a man from quite a different world. He never says "I," but always "my personality." He does everything calmly, deliberately.

"If personalities hurry," says he, "there will be hell on earth."

Seryozha keeps smiling, even when he is on the prisoners' bench. Only the numerous glances in his direction seem to embarrass him, and he keeps fumbling his old cap in his hands.

Seryozha has been through a secondary school, but possesses much knowledge gained during years of pilgrimage throughout Russia, by frequenting convents and libraries.

From "Russkoye Slovo":—

The accused were quiet people, with mild eyes and pleasant smiles, and presented an unusual spectacle in our century. They looked tired and worn out, and spoke little. They all looked delicate, as though their bodies had been purposely emaciated.

And the more surprising were the quiet stubbornness and the calm strength of these men. Is there anything more powerful in the world than this spiritual stubbornness? They were the same kind of people who at one time marched singing to be burnt at the stake or be nailed to the cross.

B. Bulgakov, Tolstoi's intimate friend and ex-secretary, is all animation, his face radiant. He seems moved as he points out the accused Tolstoians; he has a loving word to say of each of them.

"He is a remarkable man, a wonderful man," he keeps saying, and the men he characterises really indicate something wonderful.

"Look at this old woman," he whispers, beaming with joy, and pointing at a white-haired old woman in a black cotton hood. "It is Nechayeva. She is a wonderful woman; no one had thought of summoning her, but she herself kept saying in the street and at the police station: 'Yes, I am at one with them; it is all true; it is the truth; I am at one with them.'

"And this is Novikav," he says, pointing at a man whose grey hair and beard formed a frame to his face. "He is a remarkable man, one of the most noted amongst us. He is the peasant in whose hut Tolstoi wanted to make his home when he left Yasnaya Polyana."

Dr. Makovitsky, a friend of Tolstoi's, a short, grey man in a blouse, was walking through the crowd with a distracted air, shaking his bald head. Bulgakov said to me, his face beaming with unfeigned joy:

"We succeeded in placing our appeal in a German paper called 'Neue Weye.' Although it is published in Switzerland there is no doubt some Germans will read it, too; this is very gratifying to our conscience, that our words have managed to reach the enemy camp. The appeal has also appeared in French and English newspapers."

The Tolstoians did not appear in the least concerned about their own trial.

"I don't think of the trial at all," said Bulgakov; "I think only of what has been accomplished."

Trezubov approaches us. His spectacles are lost in his grey hair and beard.

"Well, how do you feel?" we ask him.

"Very well, I feel very well now," he replies energetically. "When the war commenced I felt distressed, and kept thinking I ought to do something. But as soon as they imprisoned me I at once became calm. I had to do it, my conscience demanded it of me."

Those of the accused who had not been allowed bail passed between soldiers with drawn swords and bayonets. They become animated for a moment and give a nod and a smile to their fellow believers. Then their faces again become serious, their heads are again lowered, their backs bent. There are five of them. One is a Jew, another a German colonist from the Volga—the others are Russians. Men of different races and living apart had become infected with the Tolstoi idea.

According to a private telegram from Moscow, all the 27 accused have been acquitted.

A SUNDAY MORNING MEETING
W.S.F. CORNSAY, DURHAM BRANCH

A MUNIFICENT WAGE

The Bethnal Green Board of Guardians employs women cleaners from 7 a.m. till 2 p.m. every day in the week, including Sundays, and pays them 10s. 6d. a week, less 3d. insurance, and 2s. a week war bonus. The war bonus was paid once a month, but is now to be paid every three months. The women employed by the Board at these munificent rates are usually widows, with young children dependent on them. Our readers may well imagine that such women can obtain Poor Law relief to supplement their earnings—but, no! the Bethnal Green Board does not give relief to its women employees. It considers that women who are in employment during 49 hours a week do not need Poor Law relief—they *ought not* to need it, but unfortunately they do! The women cleaners have written to the Board, pleading that the 2s. war bonus may be paid weekly, as they cannot get enough food for their children at the present time, but their appeal has been dismissed by the Bethnal Green Guardians.

We hope that some of our readers will write to the Bethnal Green Guardians and point out to them that women with incomes of 10s. 3d. cannot wait.

We take the following extract from *The Times*:—"Compulsion is certainly a woman's problem as well as a man's, and women are meeting it very bravely. The lack of definite business training, which is unfortunately one of the features of the cheap education received by the girls of many families, will make the task of finding employment very difficult for those who have to supplement their incomes."

CROYDON TRAM STRIKE

Up to the time of going to press, the Croydon Corporation, in spite of a petition containing some thousands of ratepayers' signatures having been presented at the Town Hall, and also a deputation, ably introduced by Mr. Allison on Monday evening, remains obdurate, and refuses to agree to arbitration. Local sympathy with the strikers is growing.

A FRENCH FORECAST

The Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes on March 6th that French reactionaries welcome the growth of coercion in this country as the prelude to what M. Jean Herbert, of the *Echo de Paris*, calls "vast and audacious reforms." M. Herbert believes in autocracy, not in Parliamentary Government. He hopes that England is about to abolish Parliamentary Government and Ministerial responsibility to anyone but themselves, and urges that France must follow Britain's example. The *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent reports that some of the French people think that there should be concerted action between the democratic forces of both countries to preserve what remains of popular institutions.

THE NO-CONSCRIPTION FELLOWSHIP

The arrest of the National Committee of the No-Conscription Fellowship, under the Defence of the Realm Act, is an outrage against which every public-spirited man and woman should protest.

When the Defence of the Realm Act was passed it was recommended to Parliament as a measure intended solely to deal with such matters as the menace of an enemy invasion, and to prevent military secrets reaching the enemy. But day by day the Act is being used to justify the tyrannical suppression of freedom in this country. Since war was declared a succession of Acts to place limitations upon the freedom of the people have been hurried through Parliament. Each of these Acts has been heralded by an agitation in the Tory Press, in response to which the Government has affected to respond to popular clamour by introducing a "moderate" Bill, which shall be acceptable to "both sides." The popular clamour has only been Press clamour, and only the demands of one side have been even considered, for the Tory Press has always labelled its demands "patriotic," and the Liberals, and the majority of the Labour members of Parliament have all been so much hypnotised by the Northcliffe version of patriotism that they have agreed to all that the Tory Press has wished. Just as every coercive measure has been put forward as "moderate," so, to lull the fears and suspicions of the people, the Government has constantly disclaimed any desire to hamper the free expression of public opinion. Yet, as soon as public opinion appears to be growing strongly against any action of the Government that manifestation of public opinion is sternly suppressed. When asked by Mr. Trevelyan whether agitation for the Repeal of the Military Service (No. 2) Act would be legal, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons on January 17th, replied:

"Meetings which are limited to opposition to the passage of the Military Service (No. 2) Bill or to advocating its repeal if passed into an Act, or to opposition to any extension of compulsory service, and writings of the same character, would not be liable to suppression; but if there were violence or incitement to violence or to illegal action, or if the law were transgressed in any other way, the object for which the meetings were held or the writings published would not, of course, entitle them to any exceptional treatment."

Yet the suppression of meetings against conscription, either by direct or indirect order of the Government, has been an almost daily occurrence ever since.

* * * *

At the N.C.F. trial for the distribution of the pamphlet, "Repeal the Act," at the Mansion House on Wednesday, Lord Derby objected to the leaflet calling on men not to take up non-combatant service.

Messrs. Edward Grubb (hon. treasurer), A. Fenner Brockway (hon. secretary), W. J. Chamberlain (hon. organiser), W. H. Ayles, A. Barratt Brown, John P. F. Fletcher, and John Morgan Jones were those summoned.

* * * *

LETTER FROM A MAN IN THE NON-COMBATANT CORPS, WRITTEN FROM FELIXSTOWE BARRACKS

"They then put us in cells. I was put in one that was absolutely dark; not a light showing (only what came through the key-hole). The cell was *very damp*, and I would not keep a pig in it, much less a human being. . . .

"You have no idea what a lot of bullies they are at the prison. They swear at you when giving orders, and in the event of your objecting to this treatment they put you in cells, or in "irons." I have seen four men put in these inhuman things. They are just like handcuffs, only, instead of having a chain between the two cuffs, they are solid.

"These irons give no end of pain to the one who has them on. He cannot move his hands.

"We get a piece of bread (about a quarter of a cottage loaf—if that) and some tea, which I term hot water, spoilt, consists of our breakfast. We then have dinner—a can of stew, and a piece of bread about the same dimensions as that for breakfast. The tea consists of a similar meal, such as breakfast. Now we have to go outside the prison and do jolly heavy work, digging, carting shingle, etc. Can you imagine what a meal such as we get is to us when we arrive at the prison after a hard afternoon's work? It is like offering an elephant a sparrow to eat!

"After tea we are expected to do one solid hour's drill (gymnastics), and I can tell you anyone is absolutely racked when they have finished this.

"We go to bed at 8 o'clock. We are locked in our rooms, and there were about twelve others in my room to sleep. The language used was of the vilest nature. All

(*continued on Page 479, Col. 2.*)

The Forward Cymric Suffrage Union

Please note that Mrs. Mansell-Moullin has been obliged to resign the post of Honorary Secretary of the Forward Cymric Suffrage Union, owing to ill-health, and the new Honorary Secretary is Mrs. Jones, 259 Gladstone Road, Barry, South Wales, to whom all communications are to be addressed in future.

The Suffragette News Sheet

The Official Organ of the Suffragettes of the W.S.P.U., issued monthly. Price 1d.

A live paper devoted entirely to the Woman's Cause. No Suffragist can afford to be without it.

Read our present series of articles on the menace to women as revealed in the Report on the Commission on Venereal Diseases.

Back numbers still available.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 1/6, including postage, should be sent to the Business Manager for the News Sheet at the Office of the S.W.S.P.U., The Emily Davison Lodge Rooms, 144 High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE WOMAN'S
DREADNOUGHT

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation.

400 OLD FORD ROAD, LONDON, E.

Telephone EAST 1787.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Per inch	0 5 0	Per half-column ...	1 10 0
Per column ...	2 15 0	Per page	7 10 0
Per half-page ...	£4 0s. 0d.		

Classified advertisements 1d. a word, minimum 1s. for twelve words.

5 per cent. reduction on a series of ten or more insertions; 25 per cent. reduction to working class organisations.

AGENTS:

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE, Salisbury Square; CITY & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pembleton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. & E. HARVEY, 5 Gough Square; SIMPKIN, HAMILTON, MARSHALL & KENT, Paternoster Row, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney, E.; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS & Messrs. WILLING, and all Newsagents.

All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Vol. III. No. 8 Sat., May 20th, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

SCORNFUL AUTOCRACY

Last week the Press was unanimous in declaring that Germany was offering peace terms, and on Thursday, May 11th, extracts from an alleged outline of the terms which had appeared in the *New York Tribune* were republished in this country. In spite of the protests of excited jingoes, it must be said that there is much in these alleged terms that is good and wise. They are as follows:—

Belgium to be free and the invaded portions of France to be evacuated. No indemnities to be paid, and the German Colonies to be restored. We believe that those who consider the matter dispassionately will realise that no money payments can ever compensate the peoples whose relatives have been killed and whose homes have been laid waste. To fight on in the doubtful hope of being able to force the Germans to pay enough mere *money* to cover the enormous cost of the war and to replace the property that is being damaged, would mean the martyrdom of countless numbers of innocent people in all the belligerent countries, especially in the invaded territories. As for the restoration of the German Colonies, it should go without saying that we will hand them back; has not the British Government declared that it is not fighting for territory? It surely would not prolong the war to keep those Colonies. That would be a sordid, ignoble thing to do.

Independent buffer States to be established between Russia and Germany in Poland and the Balkans, including Serbia. These States to be under neither German nor Russian influence. Such a concession secured on behalf of any of the subject peoples who suffer to-day under Russian rule would come to them as a blessed charter of freedom. We should like to see this proposal broadened to include all the subject peoples who are struggling to free themselves from alien rule. We do not know whether it is proposed that those parts of Poland which are under German and Austrian domination shall also be set free, and that Poland shall be reunited as an independent nation, but if the Allied Governments wish well to Poland they will undoubtedly support this demand, which the Polish people themselves have long been making, by adopting it as their own.

The Dardanelles to be in friendly hands. We presume that this means that the hands shall be friendly to Germany. We suggest that the Allies should make the alternative suggestion that the Dardanelles be internationalised.

Freedom of the seas to be established to secure that peaceful commerce, both neutral and belligerent, shall go on without interruption in time of War. This we believe to be right in principle, and we regret that this reform which was suggested at Hague Conferences long before the war was prevented by Great Britain.

When either party to a quarrel puts forward terms of peace it, of course, expects that the opposing party will also have demands to make. The above terms, which have been offered by Germany, are terms which the Allied Governments might have considered without loss of dignity or self-respect, substituting what additional or alternative proposals might seem to them calculated to make for the peace and well-being of all European nations.

It is nearly two years since the war began, and much sorrow has come by it to the people of this country, although we have not been invaded. Surely, the people have a right to demand that when peace terms are offered by Germany those terms shall be laid before Parliament, and that Parliament shall discuss them and decide what reply should be made.

But what has happened? The alleged proposals have filtered into this country through the medium of an American newspaper, and Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who for ten years has held in his hands the threads of our foreign diplomacy, has replied to the German Peace Terms in an interview with the representative of an American newspaper. The British people have been able to read their Foreign Secretary's reply to Germany "by courtesy" of the *Chicago Daily News!*

And what is Sir Edward Grey's reply? It is not a reply which answers the proposals alleged to have been put forward by Germany. It is not a reply which gives in concrete form the demands of the British Government or those of the Allies. It is a mass of rhetoric, cleverly arranged to seem lofty and just, to those who did not pay very much attention to international politics before the war and have not followed the sordid story of the diplomacy in which Sir Edward Grey has played an important part. He says:—

"What we and our Allies are fighting for is a free Europe. We want a Europe free, not only from the domination of one nationality by another, but from hectoring diplomacy and the peril of war, free from the constant rattling of the sword in the scabbard, from perpetual talk of shining armour and war-lords. We feel we are fighting for equal rights; for law, justice, peace; for civilisation, throughout the world, as against brute force which knows no restraint and no mercy."

Yes, we all want that, all the peoples of suffering Europe long for the peace, secure from peril and brutality that is there described. But is it Sir Edward Grey who has the right to say this—having taken part in the hectoring diplomacy of the last ten years? Who was the "knight in shining armour" he refers to? Who but Mr. Lloyd George defending the foreign policy over which Sir Edward Grey was chosen to be the presiding figure.

Sir Edward Grey must surely remember the incident, which is recorded, of course, in the files of the daily papers, and which is set forth in great detail in the book entitled *Ten Years of Secret Diplomacy*, by E. D. Morel, as well as in a number of other works. It is worth while now to recall, just briefly, the outstanding facts that led up to the incident. It was a tradition in Lord Salisbury's day that British statesmanship should endeavour to preserve the independence of Morocco, and pledges to this effect have been made, both before and since his time. About 1901 France and Spain began negotiations for dividing Morocco between themselves. In 1902 Great Britain intervened raising objections, but in 1904 Great Britain settled her differences with France, and in the same year declarations in regard to Moroccan affairs were published between Britain and France and France and Spain, whilst at the same time a secret treaty was concluded between Britain and France, in which it was agreed that France should have the greater part of Morocco, and that Spain should have the part bordering on the Mediterranean. Germany was now becoming suspicious, for she also had "commercial interests" of long standing in Morocco. M. Delcassé assured Germany that France desired to "uphold the existing political and territorial status" of Morocco, but later on the fact of the secret treaty became known to Germany, and in 1905 the Emperor demanded a Conference to discuss the matter. France and Britain at first refused to agree, but afterwards the French Cabinet decided in favour of a Conference, and M. Delcassé resigned. Soon afterwards there appeared in *Le Gaulois* and *Le Matin* some of the verbal rattling of the sword in the scabbard, of which Sir Edward Grey rightly says we wish to be rid, in the form of statements by M. Delcassé that Germany's ports, trade, and mercantile marine would be annihilated through an Anglo-French naval coalition, and that in the event of a Franco-German quarrel Britain had undertaken to seize the Kiel Canal and land 100,000 men in Schleswig-Holstein. The French Government as a whole had not assented to the bellicose proposals of M. Delcassé, but during the preceding critical years his was the hand which had been guiding the secret diplomacy of France.

In 1906 the International Conference of Algeciras met to discuss Moroccan affairs. It resolved upon a treaty, the Act of Algeciras which was said to be "based upon the threefold principle of the sovereignty and independence of his Majesty the Sultan, the integrity of his dominions, and economic liberty without any inequality," but it gave France and Spain a power in Morocco which they used to destroy every vestige of liberty that remained to her. In the next year a Franco-Spanish syndicate desecrated a Moorish cemetery in constructing a railway at Casablanca. The people interfered, French troops bombarded the town, and began the permanent occupation of a large part of Moorish territory. The French Government then ordered the Moorish Government to pay the bill. This sort of thing grew till Morocco was heavily in debt to France, and all her sources of revenue were mortgaged. In 1909 Germany was again protesting that France was destroying her trade in Morocco, and crushing her out in the game of exploitation. A declaration was then signed by the two Powers stating that France and Germany were both "equally anxious" to carry out the Act of Algeciras, and that they did not wish to create economic privileges in favour of any Power. In 1911 France sent 30,000 troops to Fez, and proceeded energetically to conquer Morocco, whilst Spain seized the part of that unhappy country that had been promised to her. Great Britain supported France and Spain in all they did.

Germany, again ignored, was angry, but tried to conclude an arrangement with France, by which France should give her some of the French Congo. Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey objected, protesting that British interests might be endangered, and making it plain that they wished to prevent an alliance with France and Germany. Then it was that Mr. Lloyd George was called a "knight in shining armour," for he then threatened that if Britain were treated "as if she were of no account in the Cabinet of Nations" there would be war.

Germany retired beaten, and everyone knows that that is one of the causes of the present war. Therefore, when Sir Edward Grey speaks so grandiloquently of freedom from international strife we think sadly of the betrayal of Morocco and the broken treaty of Algeciras, which was signed by Britain, France, Spain, Germany, the United States, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, and Sweden.

The betrayal of Morocco, like that of Egypt, Persia, and other far-off places, is perhaps easier to ignore than the violation of Belgian neutrality, because Belgium is a nearer neighbour to the home populations of the strong Powers; but the brutal crime of conquest is the same.

In the course of his statement to the *Chicago Daily News* Sir Edward Grey contrasts the two methods of settling international disputes—"the method of negotiation and the method of war," and asks whether, in the light of the present struggle, we do not see "the disaster of the war method conclusively shown." Again the statement is one with which all the peoples of Europe at heart must agree. Why, then, does Sir Edward Grey still adhere to the method of war? Why does he not seize the opportunity for negotiation offered by the fact that Germany has suggested terms of peace? When it has been urged that the British Government should state its peace terms the reply has always been that if it did so Germany would imagine Britain to be beaten. We have always regarded that objection as unworthy, but, such as it is, it has been swept away.

Sir Edward Grey says that "The Allies can tolerate no peace that leaves the wrongs of this War unredressed," and that he believes that when Germany's "dreams of World Empire are brought to nought" the German people "will insist upon the control of its Government." He adds that "in this lies the hope of secure freedom and national independence in Europe."

We would reply to him that the wrongs of this War, the wrongs that the helpless, innocent people of all nations have suffered, can never be redressed. The peoples of this generation will go down to their graves with the scars of privation and sorrow wrought by the War still graven upon their hearts. But we devoutly hope that the men and women of our own, and of all other nations, will awaken soon to the knowledge of what the diplomacy of the past years has been, and will insist upon controlling the Governments that even to-day, in scornful dominance, are carrying on this War.

SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Messrs. Bryant and May, Ltd., in their annual report, show a balance of £91,267, after deducting the interim dividends paid on the preference and ordinary shares.

They do not pay the workers a living wage.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

PARLIAMENT

AS WE SEE IT.

May 9th.—In reply to Mr. Snowden's request for an assurance that the death penalty shall not be inflicted on the conscientious objectors who have been sent to France, Mr. Asquith said: "I think it is hardly necessary for me to give an assurance upon that. The death penalty can only be inflicted after sentence by a competent tribunal."

We conclude that in this connection a competent tribunal means a Court-Martial. The fact that the death penalty has been ordered by Court Martial does not remove its sting, though the fate of the East London boy soldier, reported in our issue of April 22nd, shows how lightly Courts-Martial decide to order death. But the murder of Sheehy Skeffington shows that even a Court-Martial trial cannot be counted on to-day.

* * * *

Dr. Addison stated that the number of men and women workers supplied by the Labour Exchanges to controlled establishments between December 10th, 1915, and April 14th, 1916, was 130,137. The proportion of women workers has increased from one-third in December to 50 per cent. in April.

* * * *

The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, in reply to Mr. Goldstone, explained that no request had been made by the Chief Divisional Inspector of Mines for the County of Durham to relax the school attendance by-laws. Merely representations had been made that the shortage of labour would be best met by allowing boys of thirteen to do surface work. The Home Secretary had asked the Durham Colliery Recruiting Court to act with the Education Committee in coming to a decision.

Who said Militarism is to be stamped out?

* * * *

May 10th.—Mr. R. McNeill inquired whether the Prime Minister will suppress the Union of Democratic Control, the No-Conscription Fellowship, and other associations that he considered liable to assist the enemy?

Mr. Herbert Samuel, answering for the Prime Minister, said he had no power to do so; but any illegal action on the part of the societies mentioned would be made the subject of prosecution.

In times when every humane effort is dubbed "illegal," no doubt the desired opportunity will soon be found!

* * * *

Lord R. Cecil said there was no official information to the effect that the King of Bavaria and the King of Saxony have taken the initiative for an intervention by the Pope in favour of peace.

There is some cause for these persistent rumours.

* * * *

The question of what was being done with the Singhalese petition for an English inquiry into the disturbances in connection with a Buddhist temperance procession in Ceylon was raised by Mr. Ginnell.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that no inquiry seemed necessary.

Mr. Ginnell's query as to whether Sir Robert Chalmers, the then Governor of Ceylon, is "the gentleman who has gone to Dublin Castle," was granted no reply.

* * * *

Mr. Tennant refused to state the number of conscientious objectors in military prisons.

Mr. Snowden, Sir W. Byles, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Hogge, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Outhwaite, and Mr. Malcolm were requested by Mr. Tennant not to believe all the "tittle-tattle" that they heard about the treatment of conscientious objectors.

* * * *

The Prime Minister, in reply to Mr. Hogge, said that he could not promise to have the "special allowances" for men called up under the Military Service Bill discussed before that Bill leaves the House.

A dangerous thing for the conscripts.

* * * *

Mr. Jowett pleaded for the exemption from the death penalty of men under twenty-one and soldiers who have been wounded in the present war, unless they had committed offences punishable by death in a Civil Court.

Mr. Tennant could give "no undertaking" in either case.

* * * *

The Prime Minister, in reply to Mr. Jacobsen, stated that charitable institutions, etc., for the relief of wounded and disabled soldiers could not be suppressed or financed by the Government.

What is wanted is that the Government should take over this work and pay adequate pensions to all disabled men.

* * * *

Mr. Snowden raised the case of the conduct of the Cefn Police Court Magistrates who convicted two young men and fined them £10 and one month's imprisonment with hard labour for distributing a leaflet containing facts about conscientious objectors.

Mr. Herbert Samuel replied: "It is illegal to advocate by means of speeches, posters, pamphlets or otherwise, any resistance to the law or refusal to serve on the part of persons who have not been granted exemption." He considered the leaflet came under this heading, and therefore could not interfere with the decision of the Court.

* * * *

May 11th.—Mr. Long said that a new committee has been set up to deal with the financial assistance for married men. Welsh-speaking commissioners will be included.

Still more committees, but none genuinely representative of those whose interests are concerned!

* * * *

In view of the deaths from dope poisoning of aeroplane workers, Mr. Bowerman stated that non-poisonous dope, known as tetrachlorethane, is made, and asked why the Home Office does not recommend its use?

Mr. Brace replied that this is a matter for the War Office and Admiralty to decide.

Evidently the safety of the workers does not matter.

* * * *

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck stated that a Board of Trade Circular on war service for women states that long hours and Sunday labour and a strong physique are necessary in agricultural employment, also that 12s. to 15s. a week are the wages offered.

No woman, or man either, can be expected to keep up a strong physique working long hours or on such pay!

* * * *

Mr. W. Thorne asked why persons in receipt of the 3s. 6d. a week extra London separation allowance are not entitled to receive the same if they leave the London area temporarily and subsequently return to London?

Mr. Forster replied that if the home in London was maintained during such absence the allowance is resumed on their return to London.

Why if?

In our issue of last week we inadvertantly wrote that "all women under the Munitions Act are entitled to £1 a week." The words "who take the place of men" should be added after women.

N.C.C. LETTER—*continued from front page.*

the men (with the exception of a comrade of mine) were in there either for desertion or for striking officers. . . . .

"Now, with regard to the men now in there, those marked X are the ones that were put in irons. They are as follows:—X C. Barritt, of Pinner; X H. C. Martin, of Pinner; X Adam Priestley ,of Stafford; R. Wyatt, of Cambridge, a teacher; X H. Plummer, of Luton, N.C.F.; Mr. Ring; Mr. Bonner; Mr. Evans, Southall, N.C.F.; Mr. Bromberger, of Ealing (now in guard room at Felixstowe); Mr. H. Wilson (now in guard room at Felixstowe); Mr. Hicks, Hove, N.C.F.

"All there are determined to see this thing through. . . . Four of these men are now doing 72 hours bread and water, in cells that are cold and damp. They are: Wilson, Bonner, Wyatt, and Plummer. The others are waiting their turn, as there are not enough cells. . . . .

"Plummer has had a very hard fight, since he has not been granted N.C.C., and the sergeant has told him he is not a conscientious objector. He has been in irons for one hour; in cells for 48 and 72 hours for refusing to drill or do military work."

* * * *

Dear Editor,

The case of the seventeen conscientious objectors who were sent to France, contrary to the assurances given by Mr. Long that they would not be so sent, was discussed in the House of Commons on Monday. The Solicitor-General apparently contradicted himself in two statements made during the debate.

"If one of these men disobeyed orders at a critical moment," he first said, "he might imperil the lives of his fellow soldiers. Any other soldier who did that would be liable to the severest penalty. All men who are drafted into the Army must be subjected in the ordinary way to military rule."

A case quoted by Mr. Rowntree seems to bear out this view. A Salvation Army man in the West of England wrote him:

"I was called before the Court, when the presiding officer said:

"'I wish to put the position seriously before you. There will be comparatively only a light sentence for the present offence, but if . . . continues in his present course there can be only one result, which is the death sentence.'"

Immediately afterwards, however, upon Mr. Snowden's assuming that these men, if they persist in disobeying military orders, will be subjected to the death penalty, the Solicitor-General interrupted:

"I said nothing of the kind. I said they will not be subject to the death penalty."

The *Manchester Guardian* suggests that what the Solicitor-General meant was that a conscientious objector would not be shot merely because he was one, and Sir A. Markham considered that the point was quite covered by the pledge that "a man will not be shot because he holds religious convictions."

This pledge, of course, leaves the case of the C.O. who refuses to obey all orders quite untouched, and Mr. Harvey's clause, under which such men would be transferred from military to civil Courts was defeated by a large majority.

The case of Mr. Foister, one of the seventeen, is a particularly flagrant one. He was called up for May 23rd. On April 25th he was arrested and taken before the Cambridge Bench. His request for a remand, as he had an appeal pending for the revision of his certificate, was refused. He was kept in custody, and on May 3rd was sentenced to 28 days' imprisonment for refusing to sign Army papers. On May 8th he was removed to France with the detachment of the N.C.C. All this has taken place before the date when he was due to report himself for service in the Army. The notice calling him up was not issued till May 8th.

Some hope has been held out by the authorities that the C.O.s sent to France from Harwich would be returned to England; but the men now at Shoreham have been warned that they were also to be sent on the 17th. Whether they have been so sent has not yet been discovered.

In view of the importance of agriculture at the present time the case of Mr. Rogerson, of Conway, is particularly interesting. This young man appealed on conscientious grounds, and his appeal was refused. He is the sole man on his farm, which comprises 13 acres of good arable and pasture and 57 acres of rough pasture. He has four head of cattle, 56 sheep, and a thoroughly up-to-date poultry farm. He is a skilled man, having been brought up to farming and having been at an agricultural college.

He has been forced to sell his stock at a forced sale, and on May 10th was arrested, and, the magistrates refusing to wait for the arrival of his solicitor, was fined 40s. and handed over to the military.

Such cases seem to show a vindictive spirit towards conscientious objectors.—Yours, etc., CATHERINE E. MARSHALL.

MARTYRS FOR CONSCIENCE' SAKE.

A. E. Daniell, Johnson, the brothers Vinter and other conscientious objectors who are imprisoned in cells at Reading Barracks, have been insulted and illtreated, and their food has been given to them in pails. One of their number, Daniel Huxstep, wrote: "Only those prepared for death could face it." But the treatment has now improved. Another objector, R. W. Forrester, is at Teddington. At Hounslow, when seen on May 6th, he seemed ill, and said he was threatened with a straight jacket and that he would be certified as insane. He is now at Dover. G. P. Horner, called up April 21st, went to recruiting office to state his case, told to meet the Pelham Committee at Mill Hill, April 25th. On appearing before Committee was arrested—now in cells at Northampton. Skedd, Edinburgh, fined £2, handed to Military Authorities, was forcibly dressed in khaki, pulled clothes off, stood naked in guard room rest of day. F. Thompson, Rydale, Yorks., fined £10. Chairman of Magistrates remarked: "A conscientious objector was a standing disgrace to British manhood," and that he would like them all to have their consciences touched by contact with the wicked Huns. Basnett brothers, W. Jolly, W. Chadwick, and P. Franklin, of West Houghton, were handcuffed and taken to Kinmel Park, waylaid by a company of regulars, who charged them, throwing sods and stones!!

We understand from those present at South Place Institute on Saturday last that the disturbances were greatly exaggerated by the daily newspapers. Mr. Lansbury, who was reported to have been roughly handled by Mr. Glover, was protected by the police, and only one or two injuries were sustained by those in the crowd.

The Sheffield branch of the I.L.P. has passed the following resolution:—

"That this branch of the I.L.P. believes that the time has now arrived when an adequate measure for the extension of the franchise to all adult human beings should be placed upon the Statute-book; it therefore pledges itself to agitate vigorously until the Government is compelled to recognise the public opinion in favour of such a measure which already exists."

MARTIAL LAW

A strong indictment of the military authorities in Ireland was delivered in the House of Commons on Thursday, May 11th. Mr. Dillon declared that many peaceable men and women, not only in Dublin, but in parts where no rising had taken place, have had their houses searched, and that numbers of people have been arrested on mere suspicion and cut off from communication with their relatives, to whom the authorities supplied no information. Many mothers are still in ignorance as to the fate of their sons. Men and boys have been threatened with instant death for refusing to inform on their comrades. A boy of 15 was told by an officer that if he would not give evidence he would be shot within half an hour. The boy said, "Shoot away." He was blindfolded, put with his back to the wall, and a rifle was clicked. When offered a last chance to answer he still said "No." With that he was set free and sent home to his mother.

Mr. Ginnell asserted that on May 6th an English officer went "prancing" about Dublin boasting: "We have shot 50 of them and nothing more will be heard of them." Mr. Ginnell said that the remains of the 50 men referred to were carted to Glasnevin Cemetery and buried, without being identified, in a huge pit.

The murder of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington and the callous disregard for his widow, which the Government acknowledged, unfortunately lead us to fear that there may be more than mere hearsay in Mr. Ginnell's charges. Mrs. Skeffington was not officially notified of her husband's death until after his burial in Glasnevin, and according to the Prime Minister, no information in regard to the case reached the authorities until May 6th, although all Dublin had been ringing with the news since April 26th. The name of the officer responsible for Sheehy Skeffington's murder has not been published as yet. He was to be secretly tried. Apparently there was to be an attempt to whitewash the offender, but determined agitation has secured a public trial.

A Commission of Inquiry has been set up, consisting of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, late Viceroy of India, Mr. Justice Shearman, and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, late Under-Secretary to the Home Office. All parties in Ireland express discontent both with the personnel of the Commission and its terms of reference, which shut out the events of the last three years in Ireland, notably the Carsonite gun-running, and confines the inquiry to recent incidents. The Irish object to men being sent to Ireland whose minds are blanks on Irish affairs. We urge that a larger Commission should be appointed, at least half of which should be composed of representative Irish men and women.

The sending of returned Governors of India and Ceylon, and military authorities from Egypt to set matters right in Ireland can only be regarded as unfair. Coercion is the order of the day in India, whereas in Ireland Home Rule is on the Statute Book, and unless it is to be regarded as a dead letter, Ireland should be treated as a self-governing country in this present crisis. Centuries of failure have not taught the British Government that the Irish may after all be capable of understanding their own country. They have, at least, a better chance of so doing than, for example, the newly-appointed Under-Secretary, Sir Robert Chalmers, who was Governor of Ceylon during the riots there, in suppression of which many atrocities are reported as the result of the methods he apparently sanctioned. All parties join in asking—and with perfect justification—are these the men to begin a new era in Ireland? Decidedly, no new era of promise can begin without the abolition of the hateful "Castle system." It would be safest to allow an Irish Parliament to deal with the situation.

All the signatories of the Republican proclamation have been shot, without the justice of a civil trial. The case which shines out as the most cruel is that of James Connolly. He was badly wounded in the leg, and the authorities had him nursed back to partial health to seem to avoid the crime of shooting a wounded prisoner. Almost on a par is the callous act of shooting P. H. Pearce without granting his dying request to see his mother. It was stated that every effort was made, but the motor which was sent to fetch her was delayed. Then why was not the execution delayed?

Look where one will, even a country under martial law could have been more humanely handled. That blood was shed is serious enough, but that the manner of shedding it was more cruel and more unjust than an unjust law demands will rankle in the memory of not only the Irish people, but in the minds of all Britishers who love fair-play. As Mr. Dillon said in the House of Commons: "I want to know what kind of an appearance you will make in the peace conference as the champion of small nationalities with Ireland under a military despotism?"

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee* ... ... *1d.
Subscription*... ... ... *1d. a month

EAST LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, MAY 19th.
Bow Women's Hall, 3—5.30 p.m., At Home; 7—10.30 p.m., At Home.
SATURDAY, MAY 20th.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Well Street and Mare Street, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
SUNDAY, MAY 21st.
Osborne Street, 11.30 a.m., Mr. Jarman.
Morning Lane and Mare Street, 11.30 a.m., Miss Feek, Miss Stephen.
Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Miss Rickards.
St. George's-in-the-East, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Miss Price, Mrs. Shlette, Mr. Jarman. Chair: Miss Stephen.
MONDAY, May 22nd.
Custom House, 12.30 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Beamish.
Bow Women's Hall, 2.30 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Mrs. Lansbury.
Lesbia Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Walker, Miss Stephen.
TUESDAY, MAY 23rd.
Chrisp Street, 7 p.m., Miss Feek, Miss Stephen.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.
42, Forest Lane, Stratford, B.S.P. Room, 3.30, Mr. Fuller.
53, St. Leonard's Street, 7.15 p.m., Mrs. Shlette.
THURSDAY, MAY 25th.
55, Fife Road, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, Miss Beamish.
40, Glaskin Road, Hackney, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Gregory, Miss Stephen.
FRIDAY, MAY 26th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Debate.
SATURDAY, MAY 27th.
Well Street, Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
Vernon Road, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Miss Stephen.
SUNDAY, MAY 28th.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Mr. Fuller. Chair: Miss Stephen.

BOW.

Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road.

A meeting was held at 400 Old Ford Road at 3 p.m. on Monday, May 15th, with Miss Stephen as speaker.

On Friday, May 12th, at the Bow Women's Hall, an interesting debate, opened by Mr. Robinson, on Peace, provoked a lively discussion.

On Sunday, May 14th, meetings were held at Victoria Park and Osborne Street, with Miss Stephen and Miss M. Price as speakers. Good literature sales and collections at both meetings.

The Monday afternoon meetings will, in future, according to the wish of the members, be at 2.30.

All members should reserve May 19th, the date of our At Home.

May we remind canvassers that the light evenings offer an excellent opportunity for this valuable work.

DREADNOUGHT sales, week ending May 13th, 1230. Miss O'Brien 516, Mrs. Holloway 262, Miss Smyth 77, Mrs. Greer 46, Miss Mackay 35, Mrs. Eglinton 22. General sales 272.

BROMLEY.

53, St. Leonard's Street.
Hon. Secs., Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood.

This branch now meets every Wednesday at 7.15 p.m. DREADNOUGHTS sold (two weeks), 139.

LEYTON.

73, Calderon Road.
Hon. Sec., Mrs. Hart.

Weekly indoor meetings will be held on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. in the B.S.P. Room, 42, Forest Lane, Stratford. Mr. Fuller will speak on May 24th. All are welcome, and members are requested to bring friends.

BIRMINGHAM.

Hon. Secretary: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Road, Moseley.

Will all Birmingham sympathisers please write to the Secretary for membership form and particulars of the Branch.

NEWCASTLE.

Mrs. Boyce has held open air meetings every day, in spite of the rainy weather. Miss Faulkner came over from Chester-le-Street to help on Sunday. A members' meeting was held on May 8th, at which Mr. Lipman was elected treasurer and secretary and Miss C. Beauchamp literature secretary. Collections and literature sales for week ending May 9th, £1 10s. 1d.

LEEDS.

Hon. Sec., Mrs. Hunter.

The branch meets fortnightly in the Clarion Café, Tuesdays, 8 p.m. Two open-air meetings were held in the Town Hall Square on Sunday, May 14th, the speakers being Mrs. King (née Miss Gate), organiser of the Clothiers' Union. DREADNOUGHTS (100) were sold out, thanks to those splendid sellers, the literature secretaries, Mr. Claughton and Mr. Quinlan. The Workers' Suffrage Federation is the thing many of our Leeds people have been crying out for in the past, and there is no excuse now but to go in and win. The peace memorials are nearly all filled up, and we want more. We intend to get a huge number of signatures in Leeds. We mean to be a real live branch!

NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT.

Miss Lynch is organising for the W.S.F. in this district, and has begun her work at Carlton. On Sunday she spoke with Councillor Kneeshaw, on the Green, and in the evening in the Labour Hall. On Tuesday Miss Lynch addressed the Women Trade Unionists, and on Wednesday the members of the Women's Co-operative Guild. Arrangements are also being made for her to address the N.U.R. and the Railway Women's Guild.

LONDON SECTION GENERAL MEETING.

At the general meeting of the London section on Monday, 15th May, a resolution was adopted expressing indignation and sorrow for the murder of Frank Sheehy Skeffington, and sympathy with his widow. A resolution of sorrow for Mrs. Brown's death and sympathy with her family was also passed.

The business connected with the At Home at 400, Old Ford Road, on May 19th, and other meetings was discussed, also the peace memorial and the Whitsuntide children's festival.

SCOTTISH NOTES

30,000 WORKERS FAVOUR PEACE.

Internationalism received a glorious fillip at Glasgow on Sunday, when the greatest May-Day procession and demonstration ever known in this country took place, and was carried through without the slightest hitch. Despite the war, a record number of organisations, *two hundred and two*, took part, and it is estimated that over thirty thousand Socialists and Trade Unionists walked in the procession, which took more than an hour to pass a given point on its way from George Square to Glasgow Green, where the demonstration was held. Undoubtedly the attendance would have been larger still had it not been for the inclement weather. Persecution and terrorism have only tended to strengthen the Peace movement.

Many thousands of prettily attired children in gaily decorated vehicles aroused enthusiasm among the onlookers by their spirited rendering of revolutionary songs. The children were followed by the women, many of whom were of Jewish, Lithuanian, Russian, and Polish nationalities. The women were followed by the men, who comprised all grades from the lowly-paid labourer to the highest-paid tradesman and members of the salaried professions.

The procession passed through the principal thoroughfares which were lined by thousands of sympathisers, and the great majority of whom wore red flowers or ribbons to show their attachment to Labour. There was no interference with the processionists except on the part of an ignorant young army officer who stood in the middle of the route at one point, and pretended he was not impeding the procession. The processionists, with remarkable restraint, passed him by and left him standing, snubbed and ignored, a despicable fool. The foolish conduct of the uniformed stripling was in marked contrast to that of the private soldiers, a large number of whom attended the demonstration.

On Glasgow Green there were no less than 65 speakers who advocated the ending of the war by negotiations to huge crowds who were gathered round fourteen platforms. The Labour Party members, who supported conscription, came in for some severe criticism, and it will be a long while before a Labour conscriptionist will address a public meeting in Glasgow from a Labour Party platform. The resolution, which was approved unanimously at each platform, was as follows:—

> Resolved—"That this meeting declares for the overthrow of the Capitalist system of production for profit, and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, based on production for use, as the only solution for the poverty and unemployed problem; and, further, that this meeting of the workers assembled on Glasgow Green sends its fraternal greetings to the workers of the world, pledging themselves to use every endeavour to effect the emancipation of Labour from the dominion of Capitalism and Landlordism, and in the interest of the solidarity of Labour, we hereby declare in favour of the first day in May being held as a General Holiday."

In the evening a musical celebration of May-Day was held in the Coliseum Theatre, and was attended by over 3000 persons, every one of whom subscribed for admission. Hundreds were unable to secure entrance, and were turned away disappointed. A programme of International music, in which French, German, Scottish, and English composers were represented was submitted by the United Socialist choirs and an orchestra composed entirely of members of the Amalgamated Musicians' Unions. An interesting item was "The March of Demos," which was composed by a young Glasgow workman, Mr. Daniel D. Docharty, in honour of the 1916 May-Day Committee. Mr. Docharty has already set several songs to music, among them "Bread and Roses." "The March of Demos" interprets the progress of the workers from oppression through pain and suffering, until mastering the arts they arrive at their goal triumphant and conscious.

P. J. DOLLAN.

RUSSIAN LECTURE.

Mr. Jakoff Prelooker's lecture on Russia in Lee's Hall, Barking Road, on Sunday last, was full of interest. The lantern illustrations, accompanied by Mr. Prelooker's comments, gave the audience glimpses of Russian home life, Russian history, ancient and modern, and struggle of the Russian people for the constitutional freedom in which so much heroic effort has met with barbarous suppression by the authorities. The gramophone records of popular and national Russian songs and dances contributed to the success of the lecture. Mr. Prelooker, in his opening remarks, said that as an Anglo-Russian he loved his native land and the land of his adoption, and that for the last twenty-five years he has endeavoured through *The Anglo-Russian*, of which he is the editor, and by his lecturing tours, to bring about a rapprochement between the peoples of the two countries.

W. S. F. "AT HOME"
400 OLD FORD ROAD, E.
Friday, May 19th,

3 to 5.30 and 7.30 to 10.30.

Speakers:

AFTERNOON—Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Shlette, Mrs. Walker. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.

Songs: Miss Irene Bouvier.
Recitations: Miss Beatrice Sneddon.

EVENING—Mr. John Fletcher (N.C.F.), Mr. H. J. Lane (N.C.F.), Mr. George Lansbury, Mrs. Scurr, Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky. Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Music: Miss von Raalte (pianist); Miss Phoebe and Miss Esther Rickards (duets); Miss Florrie Smith (songs), Mr. Ellis (songs); Madame Alice Godfrey (recitations); Miss Olive Smith (recitations); Mr. Jack Wilmot (recitations).

* * * *

SUNDAY MEETING.

Bow Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road.

MAY 21st, at 7.30 p.m.

Speakers

Miss M. Price Mrs. Shlette Mr. Jarman

***Chair*: Miss Stephen**

Songs - - - Mr. Ellis (baritone)

ADMISSION 2d

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec., Mr. H. G. Everett, c./o. Mr. Innes, 31, Balmes Road, Southgate Road.

A very good meeting was held by our Society recently at Bow, also on Sunday in Finsbury Park. Members are urged to support these meetings on Sundays at 3 p.m.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHER'S ARMS,
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

55 FIFE ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly during the spring and summer. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Lieutenant Thorne, £2; Miss Wright, £1; Miss M. Gliksten, £1; Anon, 10s.; Miss A. Farmer, 5s.; Miss Renthe, 2s. 6d. (monthly); Mr. Alf Newton (Trafalgar Square Demonstration expenses), 1s.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Miss Sloane, £1; Mrs. Crosland Taylor, £1; Miss Almond, 5s. 8d.; Anon (Ilford) per Mrs. Holloway, 1s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mrs. Schuster, £5; Miss Esther Case, £3 3s.; Miss L. Burroughs, £1; Dr. Ethel Unwin Vawdrey, £1; Miss J. E. Weir, £1; Anon, £1; Miss Annie Elder, £1; Miss Rose Truscott, 15s.; Mrs. Webb and little girl, 11s. 6d.; Miss Raisin (monthly), 10s.; Miss E. M. Morrison, 5s.; Miss E. Morgan (monthly), 5s.; Miss Johnson, 5s.; Mrs. Gibson, 5s.; Miss Mitchell, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Heathcote, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Goodman, per Miss Stephens, 2s. 4d.; Teddy the Flower Seller, 6d.

COLLECTIONS.—L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 10s. 9½d.; Mrs. Boyce (Newcastle), 19s. 10d.; Mrs. Crabb, 12s. 4½d.; Lees Hall, 7s. 6d.; Bromley Members, 6s. 6d.; Dock Gates, 4s. 1d.; Chandos Hall, 3s. 6d.; Miss Mackay, 3s. 0½d.; Mrs. Mills, 3s.; Miss Lynch (Afternoon Meeting), 2s. 8d.; Osborne Street, 2s. 4d.; Victoria Park, 2s. 3½d.; General Meeting, 2s. 0½d.; Miss Beamish (Oper-air Meeting), 8d.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Miss Putnam, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Winifred Giles, Miss Gliksten, Mrs. G. P. Hector, Children of the West Rand Consolidated G.M. Co., Mrs. Pitkin.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead W.S.P.U.

EGGS.—Mrs. Crosland Taylor.

FLOWERS.—Colin Fielding, W.S.F. Branch, Cornsay, Durham, Biddulph Moor Council School, Standard III., per Miss Reay, Anon, G. Harwood, M. S. Price, Ethel Sinclair, Boys and Girls of Latymer Secondary School, Edmonton, Mrs. A. R. Allcroft, Dr. Walker's School, per W. S. Goodhew, Mrs. Gillett, Anon, Lancaster, Misses G. and E. Barham.

NATURE SPECIMENS.

Amongst this week's flowers and branches for the East London Schools we were delighted to receive the eggs taken from the forsaken nests of three hedge sparrows, two blackbirds, and one great tit. These charming specimens were sent from Dr. Walker's School, Ongar, Essex.

We regret to announce the death of our valued comrade, Mrs. Brown, of 8, Aveling Park Road, Walthamstow, Hon. Sec. of the Walthamstow League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives, who died on May 12th, as the result of a bicycle accident.

Mrs. Brown's loss will be deeply felt in the League of Rights. We wish to express our great sympathy with her husband and relatives.

The W.S.F. wishes to thank Nurse Smith and Mrs. Wood, who gave out the Bromley babies' milk during the holidays.

We are glad to announce that Mrs. Alice Moor (Bow), who has been dangerously ill, is making good progress.

Matinée at the New Cross Empire. This will take place on Thursday, June 8th, in aid of the "Mothers' Arms" and Babies' Clinics' Fund. Miss Lilian Braithwaite and other well-known artistes are kindly giving their services. Mrs. Despard and Mr. Lansbury will speak. Further particulars next week.

Social in Aid of "Dreadnought" Fund, Saturday, 27th, 8 p.m., at 400 Old Ford Road.
Music, Dancing, etc. Tickets, Price 2d.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt delivery.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY
91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END
W. WOODS & SONS, *Family Bakers*
MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS CAKES

Printed by the Blackfriars Press Ltd., 74 Swinton St., London, W.C., and Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, at their Offices 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Printed by T.U. labour in all departments (48 hour week), on Trade Union Made Paper.